

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

No. 551.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.
For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be TWO DOLLARS; for the short Sessions ONE DOLLAR per copy.
A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies.
No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Missionaries from the camp of the Democracy, who are traversing the West to take by storm the votes of the honest and intelligent people of OHIO, seem to be in bad odor as well as ill luck. So far from making proselytes, they make converts to the Whig candidates. They misunderstand the People when they asperse the character and depreciate the services of such a man as WINFIELD SCOTT. The People will not stand it. The Ohio papers are particularly severe upon Senator HOUSSON, one of the travelling Orators, who has made speeches at Cleveland and other places, and, when last heard from, had just addressed the Locofoco Democrats at Columbus, Ohio. This Speech the "State Journal" describes as follows:

"It was an effort utterly unworthy a man of HOUSSON'S fame and standing before the country. Entirely destitute of argument or reasoning in any shape, his speech was made up of abuse of General SCOTT, and some of his prominent friends. So utterly disgraceful and sickening was the whole speech, that Democrats were disgusted and repelled, while every man who had ever read the history of the country, and had a spark of patriotism in his soul, was outraged and indignant that such a man as HOUSSON should stoop so low as to attempt to blacken the deeds and obscure the well-earned fame of America's most renowned Chief."

We are truly sorry to hear of such grave misconduct on the part of Gen. HOUSSON. Indeed, it is to be wondered at that a man, who has commended able points in his character, should commit himself so far as he is said to have done. How successful the honorable Senator has thus far been in his enterprise may be inferred from the following paragraph from the latest number of the Cleveland Herald:

"To our friends we would say our prospects were never more cheering. We assured that every vote will be brought to the polls, which universally secures a Whig triumph in Ohio. The work is in the hands of the most energetic, thorough, and reliable men. From every quarter of the State from which we have information we have news of important accessions to our ranks."

OHIO SAYS FOR SCOTT!

A business letter to the Editors, of the date of the 9th instant, from a citizen of OHIO who has for forty years been a reader of this paper, conveys to us the following information, in which we place entire confidence:

"We have reason to cherish the highest hopes for the Whig cause throughout our country. SCOTT and GRAHAM will be supported by all the Whigs; and a great number of the honest German and Irish citizens of our old country, who have heretofore supported the Locofoco ticket, now will go for Scott and Graham. Ohio goes strong for SCOTT."

Gen. Scott's prospects in Ohio (says the Philadelphia North American) are daily growing brighter and brighter; and every successive piece of intelligence from that State confirms the belief that he will carry it in the coming election by a triumphant vote. The "Buckeyes" are wide awake to the importance of the canvass, and are battling with hearty good-will for the success of the glorious old hero for whom they have always shown so warm and devoted an attachment. An active Locofoco residing at Akron—a Democratic stronghold—writing to a correspondent here on business, incidentally says: "I am happy to say that we had a good haying season, but now the pastures are all dried up. As the prayer of the righteous availeth much, please pray for rain as well as for General Pierce for President—for the Akron people all go for Scott!"

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We are among those who believe that the electoral vote of Ohio will be given in November to Gen. Scott. We are quite sure that a full vote in Ohio will show a Whig majority. If the Whigs perfect an efficient and thorough organization, and work in the discharge of their duties to bring every Whig voter to the polls, let it rain or shine, or whether he is strong or feeble, as men ought to work who expect to accomplish any great undertaking, the victory is ours. Mark it! In that event the State goes for Scott. The voters are not wanting; all that is required is that they turn out, every man of them, and go to the polls and vote."

GEORGIA.

Extract from a Business Letter to the Editors.

If you wish to know any thing about politics in Georgia, please consult the *Spiritual Rappers*, for no living man here has any knowledge on the subject. No one can tell to-day what will be presented by our leaders to-morrow. We have Convention after Convention, and the meeting of Executive Committees between to undo what the Conventions have done, and to call new Conventions. We are to have another grand rally of all stripes and colors of the Democracy at Atlanta on the 18th instant, to reconcile differences and present another electoral ticket to the people for Pierce and King. This ticket is to have on it the open Disunionist, the ultra Secessionist, the Co-operationist, the Southern-right Democrat, and a Southern-right Whig. These will compose one half. The other half will be composed of four Union Democrats and one Union Whig. What a ticket for every body! A fit representation of the

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,"

of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. The putting forth such a ticket as I have described is the object for which the Convention is called. But I shall not be astonished to learn that the *variegated Democracy* left Atlanta unable to agree, and that still another Union Democratic ticket is put forth for Pierce and King. It matters but little though what is the result of the deliberations of the Convention, for the New Hampshire Brigadier is certain to be injured by it. If there be a compromise ticket, Southern-right Democrats will not vote for it. If such a ticket be not agreed on, Union Democrats will not vote for the ticket now in the field.

As to the Whig party, we have none. Our wise leaders were so anxious to see it, they have acted as the farmer does in saving his pork—cut it in small pieces. What folly there is in running a third candidate! If our newspapers and prominent men had taken a position for Scott as soon as he was nominated, he would have carried Georgia by ten thousand votes; and I am not certain but he will still carry it. If the Webster ticket comes down, as I think it will, the State will go for Scott. It has been

some time since their nomination, and I but too publicly informed. The great objection to Gen. Scott seems to be that he allowed the Free Soil members of the Whig Convention to vote for him, and thus defeated Mr. Fillmore. Would not Mr. Fillmore have willingly received these same Free Soil votes? And if he had, would his nomination have been a Free Soil triumph? If not, how can this objection be urged against Scott? Are we not a little over delicate in refusing to vote for a man because those we dislike vote for him?

FROM LOUISIANA.

We take great pleasure in having it in our power to completely refute the gross falsehood which has been so industriously circulated by the Democratic press of this State, (and copied as veritable fact into nearly every Southern Democratic paper,) to the effect that our two able and popular Whig Representatives, Messrs. Messrs. Moore and Landry, had refused to support Gen. Scott. The following communication, addressed to the People of Louisiana explains the position of these gentlemen, and shows how baseless and untrue was the charge of apostasy attempted to be put upon them to prejudice Whig voters against the nominee of their party.

(Continued from page 1.)

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 21, 1852.

To Henry E. Johnson, Esq., Editor Louisiana State Republican and Campaign Republic.

Sir: As there seems to be some doubt in relation to our position on the Presidential question, you may, if deemed advisable by yourself and our friends, publish the address herewith.

Your obedient servants,
JOHN MOORE,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

It was with some surprise and regret that we saw it announced in several Democratic prints of Louisiana that we were opposed to and would not support the nominees of the Whig National Convention. We were surprised, because, before leaving the Convention, of which we had the honor to be members, we openly avowed our intention to support Scott and Graham; and we must regret that such a misrepresentation should have been thought necessary to bolster up the very weak claims of General Pierce as a candidate for the Presidency to public favor in the South.

It is true that we preferred Mr. Fillmore to any other candidate, and used all honorable and fair means to have him nominated; because we thought that the people owed him a debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union in the trying times of 1850, which deserved the nomination; but we never for one moment conceived that Gen. Scott was not equally patriotic and devoted to the Constitution and the Union. We, with many other Southern Whigs, and we are happy to say, many good Northern Whigs too, determined to use our best efforts to have the Compromise measures incorporated in the Whig platform of principles; and we ourselves had determined not to act in concert with any party that refused to adopt those measures. The resolutions adopted at the Whig National Convention, before the nominations took place, by an overwhelming majority, had been previously approved by nearly the whole Southern delegation. They contained the principles adopted by our own State Convention; and, after their adoption and the nominations, fairly made by a majority, and the unequivocal acceptance of the nomination and the platform of principles by both Gen. Scott and Mr. GRAHAM, we, as honorable men, true republicans and Whigs, were bound to support the nominations, as we do most cordially.

As our position here gives us the opportunity of presenting the most reliable information we may add that in relation to the principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Whig National Convention, and in relation to all Southern interests, we have every confidence that they will be faithfully carried out by both Gen. SCOTT and Mr. GRAHAM if elected. We therefore do not hesitate to invite our fellow-citizens of Louisiana to support them.

Your obedient servants,
JOHN MOORE,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

We have within the last day or two (says the New Orleans Bee of the 9th instant) read letters from probably two-thirds of the parishes of Louisiana, most of them written by observant and intelligent gentlemen. These letters almost uniformly speak of the prospect in Louisiana as exceedingly cheering. In the northwestern part of the State, in Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Bossier, Claiborne, and the tier of Democratic strongholds in that quarter; in the Ouachita district along the Arkansas line; in the old country of Opelousas and in the verdant Attakapas; in the Red River and in Southern Louisiana, the Whigs are united nearly to a man. The dissatisfaction which followed the nomination of General Scott has given way to cordial acquiescence and a determination to support him. The effect of the dissemination of Mr. PIERCE'S home views on slavery, and of the irrefragable evidence of General Scott's soundness on that question, has been most salutary, by satisfying the Whigs that General Scott is more reliable than his opponent, and by dissipating any remains of discontent which the Whig nomination may have created.

To show that the Whigs of the interior are earnestly at work in the Presidential campaign, we may state that we know of eight mass meetings and barbecues now in course of preparation—viz. one to be given by the Scott-men of Claiborne, Bossier, and Iberville on the 25th instant; a second to come off at Alexandria on the 22d; a third at Franklin on the 25th; a fourth at Iberville about the same time; a fifth at Opelousas on the 18th; a sixth at Greensburg, in the Pine Woods, on the 5th of October; a seventh at Natchitoches in the early part of next month; and an eighth at Madisonville, to come off shortly. These are signs of an active and hopeful Whig spirit—of a spirit that is undismayed by the brag and bluster and the reckless policy of the Opposition. This is the temper and the feeling that leads to victory. Let our country friends who have so gallantly commenced the campaign keep it up with undiminished ardor to its close; let their Whig orators do their duty, setting forth the merits and services of the Hero of three wars against the notwithstandings of his adversary. Let them point to the record for the proof of what the first has achieved, and call for testimony to show that the second possesses a solitary claim upon the country. We shall have no fears of the result if the people—the honest yeomanry of the State—are kept well supplied with proper information. They only need to know SCOTT and PIERCE in order to choose between them. We are glad to learn that they have not been neglected by those whose duty it is to furnish light to the masses. Give them but a fair opportunity of making the comparison, and nothing can prevent us from winning a glorious triumph in November.

MARYLAND.

Our accounts from different parts of Maryland show that the Whig fires are beginning to burn brightly in that old Whig State. As a sample of the spirit which animates the Whigs of the city of Baltimore, (always a stronghold of the Democracy,) read the subjoined letter of our regular correspondent, describing the Whig mass meeting held there on Monday evening last:

I have been a resident of Baltimore for nearly twenty years. I passed through the glorious campaign of 1840: it was an eye-witness to the terrible struggle of 1844, and saw victory crown the gallant and lamented TAYLOR in 1848. This, it is true, were hard-fought battles, and characterized with a degree of enthusiasm which I never again expected to behold. In this, however, I have been most agreeably disappointed. In the language of one who

stood forth prominently as chief marshal of the great Whig Convention in 1840, I may truthfully say, comparatively speaking, "Every mountain hath sent forth its rill, every valley its stream, every river its flood, and lo! the avalanche of the people is here!" This beautiful figure, in a somewhat circumscribed sense, is peculiarly applicable to the meeting of Monday night. Every lane, alley, street, and ward sent forth their fifties, their hundreds, and their thousands, and when these congregated in Monument Square, the "avalanche of the people" was there! The square area was thronged and packed to its utmost capacity. Pavements, sidewalks, windows, doors, and every foot of ground on which a human foot could stand was occupied, and many were unable to get even within sound of the speakers' voices. So immense was the concourse that in order to accommodate the vast audience, another rostrum was erected and the multitude was addressed from different points at the same time.

The speakers were the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, HENRY W. DAVIS, of this city, Gov. CALHOUN, of Florida, Hon. RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Maryland, Mr. SUTHER, of Louisiana, R. T. MERRICK, of this State, Mr. LEXSON BOND, Col. T. F. BOWIE, R. C. BARRY, CORNELIUS YACOTT, and others. JOHN H. T. JEROME, Esq., Mayor of the city, presided. The speeches were most eloquent and effective. The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to endorse, as of his own knowledge, the entire soundness of Gen. SCOTT on the compromise measures, both before and after their passage by Congress.

Speaking in all candor, the meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic of the kind I have ever seen. Our Democratic fellow-citizens concede this. They were struck with surprise by the demonstration, and equally astonished at the harmony, union, and good feeling which characterized the proceedings. I must confess that I was myself most agreeably disappointed. I knew the spirit was up, and that our cause was in the ascendant, but neither myself nor any other Whig in the vast multitude anticipated so splendid, so magnificent a triumph. The Whigs of Baltimore were never in better spirits, and some are so sanguine as to believe that we will not only elect our candidate for Mayor, but give the vote of Baltimore to SCOTT and GRAHAM. The State, at all events, is safe.

The Whigs of the First Congressional District held a large and effective meeting at Nottingham, Prince George's county, on the 11th instant. ROBERT GHISELIN, Esq. presided, and addresses were made by Hon. JAMES B. RICAUD, Hon. AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, and Gen. THOS. F. BOWIE. The addresses, the Marlboro' Gazette says, were listened to with great attention, and frequently interrupted by applause. The first district, it predicts, will give as large a majority for SCOTT as it did for TAYLOR.

A meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland was held in that city on Saturday evening last, at which addresses were delivered by GEORGE A. PEARRE and WM. PRICE, Esqs. Both these gentlemen have been reported by the Democrats to have refused to support Gen. SCOTT, and they therefore took occasion to free themselves fully from this charge. They avowed their admiration of Gen. SCOTT both as a soldier and a statesman, and declared their intention of zealously advocating his election. Their remarks gave great satisfaction, and were received with frequent plaudits.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR PEARCE.

Let no candid man pass over without thoroughly reading the following Letter, addressed by that true gentleman and Whig, the Eastern-Shore Maryland Senator, to the Baltimore City Convention of Monday last:

CHESTERSTOWN, SEPTEMBER 10, 1852.

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, inviting me, on behalf of the Whig City Convention, to participate in the celebration of the battles of North Point and Chopteague on the 18th of this month. The condition of my health will not at present allow me to participate in any public celebration where I should be expected to speak. It is with unfeigned regret, therefore, that I am compelled to forego the pleasure of uniting with you on an occasion so full of stirring recollections and so grateful to the pride of an American citizen.

No Marylander can look back to the battle of North Point without emotions of exultation. The gallantry with which our citizen soldiers repulsed the veterans of England not only saved our noble city from pillage, but earned undying honor for its patriotic defenders. The memory of their services cannot be too warmly cherished. The 18th of September, memorable for the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, is again illustrious as a day when the noble Scott and his gallant army crowned a long course of splendid victories by storming Chopteague, and sweeping away the last barrier which opposed their entrance into the "Halls of the Montezumas." Nothing could be more glorious to the American arms than this series of operations marked from beginning to end by patient courage, bold daring, and consummate skill, graced as they were too by the milder virtues of generous forbearance and compassionate magnanimity.

The leader of this gallant army has earned a historic name which can never fade from the annals of American glory. In his long public career of forty years no spot can be found upon his fair escutcheon. To his unsurpassed military skill he adds the merit of a pure and admirable private character. Thoroughly read in history, well acquainted with natural and constitutional law, an industrious student in all that relates to his country's welfare, devoted to our constitutional union, and faithful to the rights of each of its members, marked by the highest sense of honor and the most generous benevolence, what more can the country require in the man who is to preside over its Government? It happened to me to know at an early day that General Scott was a decided advocate of the measures commonly called the Compromise acts, which passed Congress in 1850. I had an interview with him on the evening of the day when the Texas boundary bill passed the Senate, and I can never forget the exultation with which he hailed the passage of that bill, which he declared to be the necessary forerunner of all the other measures of the series. The passage of the one bill he considered as the guarantee of the success of all the rest; and he expressed to me the liveliest gratification at the prospect of satisfying the just demands of every section of the Union, and restoring that harmony among all which was so essential to the peace and prosperity of the whole country. These opinions he has repeatedly expressed with the frankness which belongs to his nature, and he has accepted fully and unreservedly the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency. How any candid and unprejudiced man can distrust his fidelity it is difficult for me to conceive.

Of this I am sure, that if the people should honor him and themselves by calling him to the Chief Magistracy, they will find him faithful to every guaranty of the Constitution, earnest and honest in the endeavor to execute all the laws of the land, ever mindful of the honor of the country and true to its best interests, just to his friends, forbearing and generous to his opponents, scornful of improper influences, and yielding to the counsels of his personal and political friends just such weight as a sound, honest, impartial judgment should allow to them. Believing this, I shall feel it my duty to unite in all proper efforts to secure General's Scott's election to the Presidency.

I beg leave, sir, to repeat my regret that my health will not allow me to be present at your celebration of the 18th to bear my testimony publicly in favor of the patriot and hero whom you delight to honor.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,
JAS. ALFRED PEARCE.

Dr. YATES, President Whig City Convention.

We must not pass by, without the due respect of placing it in our columns, the following brief Letter from a distinguished Ex-Senator from the State of Delaware, which we find in the Baltimore papers in company with the preceding:

FROM HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

DELAWARE, (DEL.) SEPTEMBER 7, 1852.
Dear Sir: I received by mail your letter inviting me, in behalf of the Whig City Convention of Baltimore, to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the battles of North Point and Chopteague, at a grand mass meeting in Monument Square, on the night of the 18th of September.

I am engaged to attend a Whig meeting in this State, on the night of the 18th of September, and I am, therefore, unable to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the battles of North Point and Chopteague, at a grand mass meeting in Monument Square, on the night of the 18th of September. I am, however, deeply interested in the success of the Whig cause, and I am compelled to defer the pleasure I expect from a meeting with the descendants of the gallant and tried old Maryland line till another opportunity shall offer. I think judgment will not go by default against the country in either Maryland or Delaware. The people are not descendants of the stock of those who ran away at the battle of Camden. The country now expects every man of us to do his duty.

I am, dear sir, with very great respect, your obedient humble servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

J. L. YATES, Esq.,
President of the Whig City Convention.

FROM VIRGINIA.

MORE DECLARATIONS.—The unfortunate essay of the Locofocos in Kanawha, in publishing Vigilance Committees, (says the Whig,) continues to provoke painful disclosures. The last Charleston Republican brings us more "signing off."

FROM THE KANAWHA REPUBLICAN.

Mr. NEWTON: I feel it my duty to myself to state publicly my political position, because I am not fairly represented by the press. My position, it is true, has been such as to cause some of my personal friends (with whom I differ in politics) to place my name on their vigilance committee. I have thoroughly examined the great principles of the two parties in our country, and am entirely convinced that those of the Baltimore National Whig Convention, as laid down in their platform, are correct. I therefore subscribe to those principles, and will also sustain the nominees of that Convention.

J. S. THAYER.

K. A. SALINE, AUG. 21, 1852.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

MALDEN DISTRICT, AUG. 27, 1852.
Mr. NEWTON: Please notify the Central Democratic Committee, through the Republican, that I cannot consent to remain on their Vigilance Committee for this district; and request them to withdraw my name from that list. I cannot consistently oppose one who so justly merits the Presidential chair as Gen. Scott.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE BELCHER.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

We copy the following herald of the success of WINFIELD SCOTT for the Presidency in his own State, from the conservatism and patriotism of whose people such a compliment has been so well-deserved that it would be gratifying:

Mr. BERRY adopts this method of saying to his Whig friends in different parts of the State that he has been absent for four weeks on a visit to the Western part of the Commonwealth, in his character of Elector at large; and that, on his return (to Richmond) last evening, he found a very large number of invitations to address the people at various points in the State and elsewhere, which he has had no opportunity of answering, but which he will attend to, as far as time and circumstances will permit, between this and the election in November.

It may not be improper to add, for the encouragement of the party, that from all he has seen and heard in his travels, he is satisfied that, with proper and earnest efforts on the part of the Whigs, the State may be carried for SCOTT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1852.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig fires burn brightly throughout the State, and the utmost confidence is felt in a signal Whig victory in Pennsylvania. Indeed, this is conceded by many of our political opponents. How can it be otherwise? WINFIELD SCOTT was ever a favorite in the Keystone State, and his name is as familiar to the yeomanry of the interior as household words. How different with his competitor, FRANKLIN PIERCE! He was almost unknown until brought forward by the Democratic National Convention. This, moreover, is a great iron and coal State, and the protection of these interests is fully identified with the Whig policy. The tariff of 1846 is a Locofoco measure, and is calculated to depress and impoverish the thousands and tens of thousands engaged in our mines and manufactories. Its effect thus far has been pernicious, and this will continue to be the case while it continues to be the law of the land. The Whigs desire a change—a change that shall elevate the character of the American laborer, and place him above and beyond the reach and the influence of the competition of the pauper labor of the old world. All their candidates are likewise in favor of this change. Is it surprising, therefore, that the masses of Pennsylvania should be disposed at a moment like the present to rally for the men who are so thoroughly identified with their interests, their comforts, and their prosperity? The indications thus far are of the most favorable kind. Pennsylvania will give her vote to Winfield Scott, and by a majority of thousands.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Whig State Convention of ALABAMA was held at Montgomery on the 1st and 2d instant, for the purpose of designating candidates for Presidential Electors. All the districts in the State were represented, except the fifth and sixth, in which Electors had been previously appointed.

The following resolutions, reported by a committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve, in substance and in detail, the series of resolutions adopted by the Whig party assembled in the National Convention in June last, in Baltimore, as embodying the great principles of the Whig creed.

Resolved, That we see with the highest satisfaction the Whig party of the United States occupying a position so eminently national and conservative in regard to the peculiar rights and interests of the Southern people; and that, in the language of one of the resolutions of the National Whig Convention, we deprecate all further agitation of the questions settled by the Compromise measures "as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made, and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the nominees of the Whig party made by the National Convention in June last, for the offices of President and Vice President, challenge and should obtain the support of the people of the South: WINFIELD SCOTT has vindicated his fitness for the most elevated stations, in exhibiting capacity equal to the discharge of every duty, however exalted or difficult, which he has been called upon to perform. Born in the South, brought up on the soil of the "Old Dominion," in the midst of its stirring legends and inspir-

ing associations—connected by ties of blood and marriage with Southern citizens, and numbering among his earliest, most tried, and intimate friends many distinguished gentlemen from the Southern section of the Union, these antecedents, with his just, honorable, and manly character, his comprehensive patriotism, his prompt and vigorous support of the compromise measures during their pendency in Congress, and his explicit and emphatic pledge to maintain them, made before his nomination, afford every guarantee that the constitutional rights attaching to our peculiar institution will meet the warmest and steadiest protection at his hands.

Resolved, That we recognize in Wm. A. GRAHAM an eminent statesman, embodying the solid virtues of his native State, North Carolina; and the faithful and able discharge of the duties of the offices which he has heretofore filled demonstrate his fitness for the high station to which we seek to elevate him.

Resolved, That we look with pride and satisfaction upon the course of policy which has marked out and rendered illustrious the Administration of our distinguished President, MILLARD FILLMORE. A wise moderation, a dignified conservatism, and a strict regard to the Constitution, and the rights of all sections under it, exhibited in the administration of the powers of the Executive Department of the Government, have cemented still more closely the bond of our glorious Union. During the period that he has filled the Presidential office our progress and prosperity as a people have been promoted, and the national honor steadily and proudly maintained. As an epoch in the history of our country, it will long be remembered, and its history studied with delight by all true patriots throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The gentlemen chosen as Electors for the State at large are the Hon. A. F. HOPKINS and Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD; and those for the first, second, third, fourth, and seventh districts are Messrs. A. R. MANNING, THOS. J. JUDGE, J. S. STORRS, DANIEL P. BESTER, and CHARLES J. McLEMORE.

In our country exchanges we are pleased to observe unmistakable evidences of a deep and growing interest among the Whigs of Alabama for the success of the worthy nominees of the National Whig Convention. Now that our Electoral Ticket is in the field, and people have something tangible before them, we anticipate a great augmentation of this feeling, if indeed the spirit of 1840, or that which nearly gave us the State in 1848, shall not be thoroughly awakened. We have private letters from the country, speaking in the most hopeful terms of the result of the canvass, and auguring well for the complete union of the Whig strength upon the nominees.

The Camden Phoenix of August 30 contains several notices of different Whig meetings in the vicinity of Maren-go and Wilcox. A Scott and Graham Club was organized on Friday, the 27th ultimo, at Camden. The Phoenix says that the meeting was throughout an enthusiastic and cheering one. Several spirited addresses were made, and the best feeling prevailed. The Whig fire is kindled in that town, and the gallant Whigs will be found faithfully and resolutely doing battle in this campaign for "Scott, Graham, and the Country."

Another Whig rally was had at McKinley on the 7th instant, which was addressed by Major BOSHELL and Dr. A. W. CREECH, in an earnest and effective manner: after which a Constitution was adopted for a Scott and Graham Club.

A large and spirited Whig meeting was held at Camden on the 23rd ultimo, which was severally addressed by Col. J. T. JOHNSON, A. B. COOPER, Esq., and Col. J. BURKE, in eloquent and forcible speeches, which were much applauded.

We are glad to see that the importance of organization is being properly appreciated among our country friends, and we hope the work will go on until every village in the State can boast its Scott and Graham Club. Enthusiasm is very well, and unassociated effort desirable, but nothing can atone in a campaign for a lack of thorough and efficient party organization. Let this be attended to and we shall soon redeem this Congressional district from the hands of our opponents, and make a strong impression upon the bulwarks of Democracy in the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington Herald learns, through a Delegate from that county to the late meeting at Enfield, that the gathering of Whigs at that place was large and enthusiastic, and that the happiest feeling prevailed. The people were entertained and instructed by able and telling speeches from Hon. Mr. DOCKERY, DAVID A. BARNES, Esq., the Elector for the Ninth District, and M. W. RANSOM, Esq., Elector for the Sixth District. These speeches were all of a character to do good service to the cause, presenting in plain and forcible language the claims of the distinguished patriot Winfield Scott to the last office in the power of his countrymen to bestow, and advancing the cause of the Whigs, founded as that cause is on principle, by cogent reasoning, truthful illustrations, and unanswerable argument.

[Wilmington Herald.]

SCENE AT AN OHIO DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD OF SEPTEMBER 10.

Gen. CASS and Senator DOUGLASS addressed the Democracy in Kelley's Hall this afternoon.

At the close of Gen. CASS'S speech, Mr. GEORGE WITHERELL, a prominent Democrat who goes for SCOTT, respectfully asked the speaker if Gen. PIERCE ever voted in favor of harbor appropriations when in Congress. Hisses and cries of "Put him out!"

Gen. C. asked if the questioner was a Whig? Mr. W. replied that he was a Democrat.

Gen. CASS then responded in substance that General Pierce when in the House and Senate represented a State that was opposed to such appropriations, and he voted against them in accordance with the views of his constituents, but this was no certain indication that he would veto a bill making harbor appropriations.

At this point Mr. Witherell was violently seized by no less than three Democratic Officers of the Peace, and roughly pitched out of the Democratic assembly!

Gen. CASS had boasted much of the Democratic doctrine of equal rights, and the gross outrage on Democrat Witherell for asking a civil question was a striking illustration.

LOCOFOCO JUGGLING.—The doctrine of internal improvements is very popular up in the North, and so the Cleveland Plaindealer, one of the most violent of the Locofoco organs, talks after this fashion:

"The Whigs, who have been bustling and lying about Democracy and rivers and harbors so long, have their game blocked now. A Democratic House of Representatives has passed, by a large majority, a bill making a series of judicious appropriations."

The doctrine of internal improvements is unpopular among the Democracy of the South, and so the Richmond Examiner, speaking of the bill while it was pending in Congress, talked after this fashion:

"This bill is the first of the sort that has been passed for a long time, and it will be the last for four years at least. Franklin Pierce will come into power on the 4th of next March. A strict construction and respect for the Constitution is the Median law of the Democratic party, and Mr. Pierce, besides that general reason, is bound by every idea of consistency, and by every fact of his past career, to veto every bill like this. He will do it, if they are presented to him, just so sure as there is a sun in the sky."

All the Northern Democratic organs talk like the Cleveland Plaindealer, and all the Southern Democratic organs talk like the Richmond Examiner, while the whole Democracy, North and South alike, swear by the anti-internal improvement resolution of the Baltimore platform.—Phila. News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 4th instant. Our Telegraphic communication only gives an account of the markets, as follows:

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, SEPT. 4.—A small business has been doing in cotton at firm rates; sales of the last three days 24,000 bales, and of the week 50,850 bales. The quotations are, fair Orleans 64d., middling 64d.; fair Mobile 64d., middling 64d.; fair uplands 6d., middling 6d. 1/2. Speculators took 13,000 bales and exporters 14,500 bales. The stock is 617,400 bales, and the week's imports 27,450 bales.

The corn market was dull, and all qualities except the finest had slightly declined. White wheat 6s. 4d. a 6d., red 6s. a 6d. 3/4, mixed 6s. a 6d. 3/4. Baltimore and Philadelphia flour 20s. 6d. a 21s.; Western canal 20s. a 20s. 6d.; no Ohio in market; yellow corn 20s. a 20s. 6d., white 30s., mixed 29s.

A later despatch says that the fishery excitement has entirely subsided in England. The French Minister of Commerce has informed the merchants that the Government will not protect them in taking guano from the Lobos Islands. President NAPOLEON is about publishing a pamphlet defending himself against the aspersions of the English press. The cholera has made its appearance in a number of towns in Germany. The Russians have burnt three Circassian villages. The French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome.

FROM PERU.

The Journal of Commerce publishes the following intelligence, which, it says, comes from a perfectly reliable and authentic source: